



## HISPANICS

## ANSWERS ABOUT HIV VACCINE RESEARCH



### HOW IS HIV/AIDS AFFECTING HISPANIC COMMUNITIES?

The AIDS crisis is not over and HIV/AIDS continues to disproportionately affect minority communities, including Hispanics. While Hispanics represent 14% of the United States population, they accounted for approximately 21% of HIV infections reported in 2003. Men who have Sex with Men (MSM) and injection drug users continue to be at a high risk for HIV. However, the heterosexual transmission of HIV is increasingly becoming a major source of HIV infection among minority groups in the United States, including the Hispanic community. In 2001, HIV was the third leading cause of death among Hispanic men between the ages of 35 and 44 and the fourth leading cause of death for Hispanic women in the same age group. An estimated 92,000 Hispanics with AIDS in the United States have died. Underlying conditions such as language or cultural barriers, higher rates of poverty and substance abuse, and limited access to, or use of, health care may lead to delays in seeking treatment which may contribute to the high numbers of AIDS-related deaths. Studies have also shown that Hispanics are more likely to be tested for HIV late in their illness, and that by

### WHAT IS A VACCINE?

A vaccine “teaches” the immune system to recognize and defend against a virus (such as HIV), bacteria or other disease-causing agent.

the time Hispanics test for HIV, they are more likely to be diagnosed with AIDS.

### WHY DO WE NEED A HIV PREVENTIVE VACCINE?

- There is **NO** cure for AIDS. While the availability of anti-retroviral therapy has had a dramatic impact on decreasing AIDS-related deaths in this country, these treatment regimens are complex, costly and in many cases can cause serious side effects. In addition, the development of drug resistance is common.
- Developing safe, effective and affordable vaccines that can prevent HIV infection in uninfected people is the best hope for controlling and/or ending the AIDS epidemic.
- The long-term goal is to develop a vaccine that is 100 percent effective and protects everyone from getting infected with HIV. However, even if a vaccine only protects some people, it could still have a major impact on the rates of transmission and help in controlling the epidemic. A partially effective vaccine could decrease the number of people who get infected with HIV, further reducing the number of people who can pass the virus on to others.
- Like smallpox and polio vaccines, a HIV preventive vaccine could help save millions of lives.
- An HIV vaccine may also be beneficial for HIV-infected individuals by helping to delay the onset of AIDS or slowing disease progression. These types of vaccines are referred to as “therapeutic” vaccines. It is not known if a HIV preventive vaccine will have a therapeutic benefit in HIV-infected individuals. This would require additional clinical trials in those populations.

### WHAT IS HAPPENING IN HIV PREVENTIVE VACCINE RESEARCH?

- Scientists believe that an effective HIV preventive vaccine is possible and are working to speed up the research process.
- More vaccines are being tested than ever before, and the number of HIV vaccine trial sites is expanding worldwide.
- Since 1987, the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) has enrolled over 12,000 volunteers in 79 HIV vaccine clinical trials that have tested more than 52 different vaccine candidates.

#### HIV/AIDS disproportionately affects Hispanics

The rate of reported AIDS cases in Hispanics in the United States\*:

**Men:** 3 times higher than white men of non-Hispanic origin



WHITE MEN OF  
NON-HISPANIC  
ORIGIN



HISPANIC MEN

**Women:** 6 times higher than white women of non-Hispanic origin



WHITE WOMEN OF  
NON-HISPANIC  
ORIGIN



HISPANIC  
WOMEN

**Overall Population:** Nearly 4 times higher than white people of non-Hispanic origin



WHITE PEOPLE OF  
NON-HISPANIC  
ORIGIN



HISPANICS

\* Not including Puerto Rico

- Despite these efforts, there is currently NO HIV preventive vaccine available.

## HOW SAFE ARE THE VACCINES BEING TESTED IN PEOPLE?

- Preventive vaccines cannot cause HIV infection because they are made of man-made materials and do not contain HIV.
- Few side effects have been associated with experimental HIV vaccines. The most common side effects are soreness at the site of injection, a low-grade fever and body aches. These responses normally disappear quickly on their own and are similar to those seen with licensed vaccines.
- Protecting the health and privacy of the volunteers is a high priority of HIV vaccine clinical trials. Prior to entering a trial, volunteers are fully informed of the processes, the vaccines being tested and possible outcomes. Volunteers who wish to participate are then required to sign an "informed consent" form to officially agree to take part in the trial. Once enrolled, a volunteer may leave the trial at any time.
- Throughout a vaccine clinical trial, volunteers are continually counseled on how to reduce behaviors which may put them at risk for HIV infection.

## HOW CAN I BE SURE THE RESEARCH IS BEING DONE RIGHT?

- Safeguards and protections are built into HIV vaccine clinical trials to ensure that they meet the highest FDA standards to protect volunteers and assure the development of safe and effective vaccines.
- Clinical trials are monitored throughout the study to guarantee the safety of the participants and to ensure that the trial can meet its objectives.
- Anyone who is interested can learn more about the NIAID clinical research process and can get involved through participation in a Community Advisory Board (CAB). CABs are located in areas where NIAID-sponsored HIV vaccine trials are occurring. Through a CAB, members can provide input into study designs and local procedures and can help to prepare and educate the community about vaccine clinical trials. Participation in a CAB helps to ensure that a trial meets the needs of the community.

## THERE IS NO HIV PREVENTIVE VACCINE AVAILABLE.

More vaccines than ever before are being tested. HIV vaccines do not contain any actual HIV, and therefore, cannot cause HIV infection.

## WHO IS DOING THE RESEARCH?

- Many public and private research organizations, both domestically and internationally, are working in collaboration to develop HIV preventive vaccines. These include leading universities, biotechnology companies, pharmaceutical firms and government agencies such as NIAID.
- NIAID conducts and supports research to understand, treat and ultimately prevent the diseases that threaten hundreds of millions of people worldwide. This includes a broad and diverse research and development program for HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment.



For more information about HIV vaccine research, please visit:

[www.aidsinfo.nih.gov/vaccines](http://www.aidsinfo.nih.gov/vaccines)  
[www.niaid.nih.gov/daids/vaccine](http://www.niaid.nih.gov/daids/vaccine)  
[www.vrc.nih.gov](http://www.vrc.nih.gov)  
[www.hvtm.org](http://www.hvtm.org)

Or call 1-800-448-0440 (Bilingual English/Spanish)

## WHAT CAN HISPANICS DO?

- Let others know you support HIV vaccine research.
- Educate others about the need for an HIV vaccine and the importance of trial participation by people of all races/ethnicities, genders and socioeconomic backgrounds.
- Support vaccine volunteers and/or volunteer yourself.
- Get involved. Join a Community Advisory Board.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
 National Institutes of Health  
 National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases  
 Division of AIDS

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